

## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

RODERICK O. MATHESON : : : : Editor

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-Class matter.  
Semi-Weekly—Issued Tuesdays and Fridays.  
Subscription Rates:  
Per Month.....\$ 25 Per Month, Foreign.....\$ 35  
Per Year.....\$3.00 Per Year, Foreign.....\$4.00  
Payable Invariably in Advance.  
CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

TUESDAY : : : : : OCTOBER 6

## REWARD FOR AN AMERICAN OFFICER.

One of the most interesting pages which we have every seen in that rather prosy publication, "The Congressional Record," relates to Captain Henry Gibbons, U. S. N. It gives the life of that officer in unadorned language taken from official documents and the opinions of his superiors. It shows from the time of his graduation from Annapolis in 1879 an active and distinguished service of which any country might be proud. He was commended for gallantry as an ensign on the Vandalia in the Samoan hurricane of 1888. As lieutenant he served throughout the Spanish war, led a brilliant rescue expedition in the Philippines and participated in the Boxer campaign in China. While in command of the Dolphin that vessel was awarded the trophy for naval gunnery, attaining the greatest rapidity of hitting and the highest final merit of all vessels in her class.

Despite his own preference for service at sea, Captain Gibbons was in 1911 selected as superintendent of the Naval Academy, where he again proved his efficiency. He was detached in February of this year to command the Louisiana and later the Dreadnought Utah and was in command of the first regiment of seamen landed at Vera Cruz. For his work there he was singled out for especial commendation by his brigade commander.

What is the reward for this long and distinguished service? Captain Gibbons was on July 1, 1914, retired by the "plucking board" and his career in the navy brought to an abrupt close. Why? Because he had never "contributed anything to naval progress." So, at least, said the "plucking board."

## HOARDER AN ENEMY OF SOCIETY

Though thrift, the ability to save, is at the bottom of civilization, one of civilization's arch enemies is the practice of hoarding. The two, outwardly similar, are fundamentally dissimilar—as dissimilar as prudence and panic. In their effect on modern industrialism they are as diametrically opposed as food and poison.

At such a time as this it is most important that this distinction be generally recognized, since with the dislocation of business and consequent unemployment, or threat of it, the temptation to hoard becomes overstrong. Those who buy huge quantities of provisions for the purpose of storing them for the winter, when prices may be higher, are helping most powerfully to send those prices up, to the serious injury, it may be, of their neighbors. Those who hoard their money instead, and refuse to satisfy reasonable wants in normal quantity, are lending all the aid they can to a further commercial and financial paralysis, which will bring about for them and others that which they most dread—unemployment.

An appeal to women shoppers now being made by the Department Store Education Association strikes us as extremely timely and to the point.

"Don't hoard either money or supplies.

"Buy as usual within your means, and pay your debts promptly."

These are mottoes every housewife should keep constantly in mind for the welfare of the entire community.

## CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR WAR CHILDREN.

The chamber of commerce of Los Angeles is not going to despatch a Santa Claus ship to Europe, as recently announced here, nor will there be such a ship sailing from the west coast. A number of the leading newspapers of the middle West and East have taken up the Santa Claus-ship plan, however, and in all probability such a vessel will be despatched from New York early in December, bearing the gifts of the children of America to the children of war-ridden Europe.

The Advertiser is attempting to get definite information on the subject for those of Honolulu who are anxious to take a part in the Christmas giving, whose hearts overflow with sympathy for the orphans of the war, for the little children whose fathers are in the bloody trenches or busy in the field searching out the fathers of other little children to slay or capture them. On Thursday this paper addressed a Marconigram to the Los Angeles chamber of commerce asking if it were true that the chamber is endorsing and backing the scheme to send a Christmas ship and requesting, on behalf of the Honolulu citizens, that the Los Angeles body allow gifts from Hawaii to be consigned to Europe in its care.

Yesterday a reply was received by The Advertiser, the Marconigram stating that the Los Angeles chamber had abandoned the Christmas ship plan.

This makes it necessary for definite information to be sought elsewhere, information which this paper is after.

In the meanwhile, and until something more definite can be learned, it would be well for the people of Honolulu to go slow.

One suggestion The Advertiser desires to make. If ways and means can be found to send some bit of Christmas cheer to the children of Europe from the children of America, we suggest that the Malihini Christmas Tree Fund be collected as usual, but diverted from local use to the use of the European toy fund. This could be the direct gift of the children of Honolulu, and could go as such. Suggestions from others on this point are invited. We wish particularly to hear from the children of the city, to see if they favor giving the Malihini Christmas Tree this year in Europe, instead of before the Capitol.

## LAIRD OF SKIBO KNOWS HOW WAR STARTED

Andrew Carnegie, steel king and distributor of libraries, returned to New York from his estate in Scotland shortly after the European war broke out, and as he prepared to land from the Mauretania he said to the newspaper reporters:

"I'll tell you how the war started. The Kaiser was on a holiday on his yacht in the North Sea. While he was away he received a telegram asking him to return to Berlin. When he returned the mischief already had been done.

"The trouble was started by the German military caste that rules the country. They are responsible for the war. The Kaiser gathered around him a group of men who, unknown to him, acted in concert and in his absence took the action that could not be altered.

"As for my own country, I don't know how to thank God that I live in a brotherhood of forty-eight nations—forty-eight nations in one union!"

We are de-lighted to find that the Laird finally has solved the perplexing conundrum of the responsibility for the war. Now, there is absolutely nothing more to be said. The Laird has settled the question at once and for all time.

## WOUNDS OF MODERN WARFARE

It is a losing race which medical science and "humane" principles of warfare make against military science. There is real comedy in the contest, which a visitor from another planet might appreciate. With one hand civilization elaborates hospitals and incases its bullets with steel jackets to lessen wounds, and with the other it invents new and cunning instruments of wholesale slaughter that would make a savage shudder.

The two tendencies are plain in the reports from the French battlefields. Both the advance of the Germans and their retreat have been largely artillery duels. At the high tide of German success there came several days of rifle attack and old, hand-to-hand bayonet fighting. Then the numbers of slightly wounded became tremendous. But before and after the fight was largely one of shrapnel and machine guns, which slaughter and rip and tear and destroy beyond the possibility of repair.

The current "Lancet" gives an interesting review of rifle bullet wounds in the Boer war. The cases read like miracles. One patient was wounded while lying down taking aim. The bullet entered above the left collarbone and left outside the left knee. No serious damage was done and recovery was complete, although the bullet must have passed through many important organs. In another case the bullet passed through the diaphragm, liver and kidney. Recovery was complete in three weeks. The impact of the modern rifle bullet is terrific and the initial shock great. Men have been thrown from the saddle and reported that they felt as if they had been hit by a crowbar. But the small wounds are normally clean cut and easily repaired by nature if no vital organ is destroyed.

A very different story must be told of the injuries from shrapnel and quick fires. There the militarists have run far ahead of medical aid and Hague regulations, as the returns from the battlefields are likely to prove with appalling force.

## A POSTCARD ANNIVERSARY.

The Advertiser has received in late mails a number of the pictorial postcards being circulated in the various countries at war in Europe, the vendors of these patriotic cards being apparently busy making hay while the camp fires gleam. In this connection it is interesting to note that the original picture postcard was born of the Franco-Prussian war, forty-five years ago, when the same country as is now witnessing the devastation of war was being fought over by two of the same nations now involved.

Forty-five years ago on Thursday the world's first postal card was issued by the Austrian postoffice officials at Vienna. The first in the United States appeared four years later, after public demand forced this government concession. The principal official argument against the postcard was that such open communication offered an excellent opportunity for the writer of libel to exercise his nefarious work. Official opposition met with popular clamor in other countries and various were the methods to force governments to follow Austria's lead. An English army officer in India, where he missed the postal card he had become accustomed to, forced the Indian government to capitulate. The government had claimed there was no popular demand for postal cards. The officer set out to demonstrate that there was. He had postal cards bearing his own name and rank printed, and used them entirely for his own correspondence, of course obeying the postal regulations by affixing stamps equal to letter rate postage. He induced his friends to follow his example.

The army officer was ordered to discontinue his cards. He replied that if he chose to write his messages on a piece of cardboard instead of on sheets of paper, the postoffice authorities could not compel him to enclose the card in an envelope. The legal advisers of the government sustained his claim, and India was forced to adopt the postal card, reducing the rate to a half of the letter postage.

Today the postal card is universal. In the United States nearly 1,000,000,000 government postal cards, enough to supply every man, woman and child in the country with ten apiece, are issued annually. Expressed in another way, it means that the American people are spending nearly \$10,000,000 to carry on their correspondence by means of postal cards. In the forty years that postal cards have circulated throughout the United States their number has increased nearly thirty times—the record for the first year of their introduction in the United States, in 1873, being about 31,000,000. Each year witnessed a gradual increase in their popularity until the demand grew too great for the private print shops that formerly printed the cards under contract, and the Public Printing Office at Washington took over the task. Today two great rotary presses, each capable of printing, cutting and distributing the postal cards into packages of twenty-five each, each package bound with a paper band, are turning them out at the maximum rate of 4,000,000 every working-day of eight hours.

It is claimed that the picture post card was born of the Franco-German war, the first card making its appearance in 1870 in the town of Magdeburg, in Germany. In the last decade the souvenir card has become a world-wide institution. An accurate estimate of their number has not yet been made, although Germany recently reported that in that country alone more than 1,300,000,000 were published in one year.

## Honolulu Wholesale Produce Market Quotations

ISSUED BY THE TERRITORIAL MARKETING DIVISION.  
(Island Produce Only)

Eggs and Poultry.			
October 2, 1914.			
Fresh Chicken Eggs, doz. 55	@ 60	Cucumbers, doz. ....	20 @ 40
Fresh Duck Eggs, doz. ....	@ 35	Green Peas, lb. ....	@ 10
Hens, lb. ....	25 @ 27 1/2	Peppers, Bell, lb. ....	@ 6
Roosters, lb. ....	30 @ 32 1/2	Peppers, Chile, lb. ....	@ 4
Broilers, lb. ....	35 @ 37 1/2	Pumpkin, lb. ....	@ 1 1/2
Turkeys, lb. ....	30 @ 32 1/2	Rhubarb, lb. ....	@ 5
Ducks, Muscovy, lb. ....	25 @ 27 1/2	Tomatoes, lb. ....	@ 3
Ducks, Hawaiian, doz. ....	5 @ 60	Turnips, white, lb. ....	2 1/2 @ 25
		Watermelons, each ....	@ 05
Live Stock—Live Weight.			
Hogs, 100-150 lbs., lb. ....	@ 13 1/2	Fresh Fruit.	
Hogs, 150 lbs. and over, lb. ....	13 @ 13 1/2	Bananas, Chinese bunch. ....	25 @ 50
		Bananas, cooking, bunch. ....	75 @ 1.00
Dressed Weight.			
Pork, lb. ....	@ 18	Figs, 100 .....	@ 75
Mutton, lb. ....	@ 11	Grapes, Isabella, lb. ....	@ 10
Beef, lb. ....	11 @ 12	Limes, Mexican, 100 .....	@ 75
Calves, lb. ....	@ 13	Pineapples, doz. ....	60 @ 1.00
Potatoes.			
Irish, 100 lbs. ....	@ 1.25	Beans, Dried.	
Sweet, red, 100 lbs. ....	1.00 @ 1.25	Calico, lb. ....	@ 4
Sweet, yellow, 100 lbs. ....	1.00 @ 1.25	Small whites, lb. ....	@ 5
Onions.			
Sweet, white, 100 lbs. ....	1.00 @ 1.25	Peas, dried, lb. ....	@ 3 1/2
New Bermudas, lb. ....	@ 1 1/4	Grain.	
Vegetables.			
Beans, string, lb. ....	@ 3	Corn, small yellow, ton. ....	@ 38.00
Beans, lima in pod, lb. ....	2 @ 2 1/2	Corn, large .....	31.00 @ 36.00
Beets, doz. bunches ....	@ 35	Miscellaneous.	
Cabbage, lb. ....	@ 2 1/2	Charcoal, bag .....	@ 30
Carrots, doz. bunches ....	@ 30	Hides, wet salted—	
Corn, sweet, 100 ears ....	@ 2.50	No. 1, lb. ....	@ 14 1/2
		No. 2, lb. ....	@ 13 1/2
		Kips, lb. ....	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
		Sheep, Skins, each .....	15 @ 25
		Goat Skins, white, each ....	10 @ 20

The Territorial Marketing Division is sold at the best obtainable Station is at the service of all citizens of the Territory. Any produce which farmers may send to the Market is charged. It is highly desirable that able price and for cash. No commission what and how much produce they have farmers notify the Marketing Division to ship. The shipping mark of the Division is U. S. B. S. Letter address A. T. LINGLEY, Superintendent, 112 Queen street, near Maunaloa, under supervision of the U. S. Experiment Station. Telephone 1840. Wireless Salesroom Ewa corner Nuuanu and address USEP.

## "PERSONALISM" IN MEXICAN AFFAIRS

"We are not in favor of personalism, but we are defenders of principles," says Gen. Francisco Villa in raising the standard of Mexico's four hundred and third revolt. Despite this announcement, it is easy to see that personal politics remains the greatest menace to the peace of Mexico.

There is something in the Mexican character that sets aside solemn plans of government like the Plan of San Luis Potosi and the Plan of Guadalupe after victory has been attained, and it is time to put them in effect. For a century the Mexicans have been preparing schemes of government, including the Plan of Iguala in 1812, the Plan of Ayotla in 1854, the Plan of Tuxtepec in 1876, and so on down to that of Madero.

Personal politics remains the curse of the Mexican people. It is always the personality of the man, his picturesqueness, his military capacity, the effectiveness of his troops, that weighs at the end in Mexican affairs. Today the two great personalities in Mexico are Carranza and Villa. There never seems to be room in the shattered Republic for two men. The dominance of one has always overcome the dominance of the other in the past, and outwardly there is little change in Mexican characteristics. In the end it comes to the sword.

Mexicans have been ridden by rulers and priests since time was. It was so in the days of the Aztecs and the change has not yet come, but there are indications that it is at hand. A warrior may still gather an army of 50,000 men, but he finds it necessary to give his most capable followers something definite to fight for. These men are beginning to insist that these plans and programs be carried out at the end of the struggles.

When all of Mexico, or any considerable part of it, gets this viewpoint the day of personal politics in Mexico will wane. Villa and Carranza may or may not believe in "personalism," but they are following the traditions of the men who have gone before them in Mexican affairs.

## ECLIPSE OF THE EFFLORESCENT COLONEL

Few persons in America suffer as acutely from the effects of the European war as Colonel Roosevelt is suffering. The colonel is on the warpath, yet who is there that really knows just what he is doing or why he is doing it or yet again what he is talking about? Whereas sixty days ago he was able at will to break in on the front page of almost any newspaper, today he is lucky when he gets a two-inch news notice tucked away in an obscure corner under a small head. His eloquence is summarized, frequently only indicated. His threads of argument are ruthlessly chopped to pieces. Little interest is taken in his health and less in his itinerary.

And how many people are reading with more than perfunctory interest the small notices that are still allowed the colonel? His work as a scientist and as an explorer still commands general interest for the intrinsic value of it, but considered as a militant Bull Moose no one is worrying about him. He is a headliner gone stale under the blighting influence of greater sensations. There are really large topics for the public to consider. The clever phrase maker, the disrupter of parties and master of invective is sinking into obscurity beside men who are doing and saying things of lasting historic significance, and beside events which will be remembered as long as history survives.

It is all the easier to forget the colonel because even before catastrophe overtook him his ardent political admirers were beginning in their hearts to grow weary of him. His prestige throughout the country was gaining anything but strength as a result of his variety of attitudes in the New York campaign. The country was getting a surfeit of the colonel. His bag of tricks had grown stale, and he had nothing new to substitute.

For the first time in a good many years Colonel Roosevelt is in definite eclipse as a political personality. The vital question now is, Will the occultation pass or is it permanent?

## SOME CHANGES MADE BY WAR

The appointment of Jews as officers in the Russian army, the promise of civil rights to the race, the prospective abolition of the pale, are instances of the good that may come out of the war. Looking at it optimistically, war is not all loss. It breaks down old barriers and opens new avenues for human progress. It gives a new sense of values. When life itself is cheap, when homes are abandoned, when blow after blow falls in numbing succession, institutions that once looked precious seem easy to dispense with. Old prejudices disappear in a night. The despised Jew fights as bravely as the Slav, and a first-class fighting man is as good as any man in the world when a nation's existence or its vital interests are at stake.

It is because of the revaluation that goes on in war, because men see things in their essential light when brought back to the primal struggle for a bare "place in the sun," that the most hopeful predictions are heard of the consequences that will flow from the present great struggle, such as that this will be the last great war, and that if Germany is beaten militarism will come to an end and that democracy will go forward on the powder carts now being hurried over Europe.

Not only does a remaking of geographical maps usually follow a great war, but a change takes place as well in the boundary lines of ideas, institutions and ancient prejudices. The decline of anti-Semitism in Russia is the first step in this kind of new map making.

## DAY OF FORTRESSES NOT PAST

Predictions that "the day of fortresses is past" are for the present premature. No doubt the wonderful new German siege artillery, the surprise of the present war, has done wonders in cracking forts which had been expected to offer protracted resistance, yet Maubeuge held out for twelve days, and in war twelve days may be of the utmost consequence. Moreover, even to secure such effects there must be for a considerable time undisturbed mastery of the field. At Verdun there was no such opportunity and Verdun held out, making an immense difference in the situation. Nor need it be assumed that the superiority of the offense which these new mortars have created is necessarily permanent; at sea there have been many such fluctuations between guns and armor. Nearly all existing forts, including those designed by Brialmont for Belgium, were constructed against smaller guns than those now successfully brought into the field. They are outclassed, but it does not follow that the limit of defensive works has been reached; there is, in fact, no such fixed limit as the weight of armor imposes upon battleships. Against horizontal fire modern forts are fairly well protected, and it is only in recent years that indirect plunging fire has become so scientific and destructive; it would be hasty to say that the last word in meeting it had been said. The modern theory of war is hostile to fortifications, yet as an obstacle to aggressive wars it is to be hoped that they can be strengthened even against the new Krupps. And it is to be noted that Germany by no means despises forts as a barrier to the Russian advance on Berlin.

## FOOTPAD SLUGS WOMAN TEACHER

Soft-Footed 'Sleuths' of Detective Department Are Hard At Work On Case

Up to a late hour last night the "sleuths" of the local police department failed to locate the highwayman who knocked down and robbed Miss Elizabeth Jones, one of the faculty of Mills Institute, last Friday night in Manoa Valley.

Miss Jones reported to the police that as she was about to enter the premises of the Mills Institute Friday night she was accosted by a white man, who ordered her to give over what money she had.

The plucky little woman met the demand by a swift blow on her assailant's head with an umbrella, and ran toward the entrance of the college.

Knocked Down and Kicked She was knocked down and kicked several times, and her purse was taken from her.

The screams of the woman brought several residents of the Manoa district to her assistance, and her assailant made a hasty getaway in the darkness.

Miss Jones added that the desperado who held her up on Friday night had a black handkerchief covering his face, which concealed his identity. About two months ago Miss Kate Cook, a guest at the Macdonald Hotel, was similarly treated by a thug in the Punahou district.

"Detectives" Drop Case After a desultory search was made by the "plainclothes" men of the detective department, this case was dropped and nothing further was heard of it.

A resident of Manoa reported to The Advertiser last night that, owing to the lack of police protection the residents of that district were getting, some of the irate householders were seriously considering organizing a vigilance committee and inaugurating a police patrol of their own.

Quinn and Carl Widmann as a committee to make these collections.

Executive Committee During the day, Coombs announced the appointment of the following executive committee: Clifford Kimball, Ed Genett, Wm. Hall, W. H. McHenry, Charles C. Clark, Carl Widmann, Geo. G. Guild, William Huthul, E. P. Fogarty and J. K. Keao.

It seemed to be the consensus of opinion of the meeting that a few "runners" should be employed in the "doubtful" precincts. However, this was not definitely decided last night. A meeting was set for tomorrow evening in the county committee headquarters, at which time the subject will be taken up anew and for definite action.

Two bridges in a city in India are supported on large metal tanks, which float on the water and accommodate themselves to its rise and fall.

## GUSTAVE SCHUMANS LEAVE WAR CENTER

A letter received here from Mrs. Gustave Schuman by William Schuman has cleared up all doubt as to the safety of Mr. and Mrs. Schuman, who are—or were at the time the letter was written—in Berlin.

The communication was sent under date of September 4, and stated that they planned to leave Berlin for Holland soon, to take a steamer for New York.

"We were in Karlsbad, Austria, when the trouble first began," wrote Mrs. Schuman, "so we left for Dresden."

From there they managed to make their way to Berlin, suffering nothing more than a few inconveniences because of the war.

## MINISTERS OPPOSE PLEASANTON PERMIT

Fifty or more delegates to the annual Oahu convention of the churches of the Hawaiian board in session in Kaneohe, passed a resolution strongly condemning the application of the Pleasanton Hotel management for a liquor license. After listening to an address by the Rev. J. W. Wadman on "Temperance Issues in Hawaii," the convention resolved to protest against the granting of the Pleasanton Hotel permit, and after citing the reasons for such action, the delegates appointed a committee of three to appear before the liquor license board when the Pleasanton application is heard, and register their protest.

## AUTOMOBILE SKIDS, BREAKING A WHEEL

While driving makaniward in Punahou street, early last evening, Charles B. Forbes, superintendent of public works, had an accident which did considerable damage to his automobile. The accident occurred just after he had crossed Wilber avenue. The machine skidded, and before he could bring it to a stop, it had crashed into the curbing, breaking a rear wheel and in other ways damaging itself.

## TREATMENT FOR DYSENTERY.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy followed by a dose of castor oil will effectually cure the most stubborn cases of dysentery. It is especially good for summer diarrhoea in children. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.